## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 7-8 and 13-20 are pending in this application. Claims 7 and 13 are independent claims. Claims 1-6 and 9-12 have been canceled. Claim 7 has been currently amended.

### *Floppy Disk*

Per the Patent Office's request, Applicant has enclosed a floppy disk containing all pending claims along with Applicant's responsive remarks. Applicant understands that only the paper copy will be entered.

### *Objection to the Specification*

The Patent Office has indicated that "[o]n page 2 of the Application, the cross referenced applications are missing the PTO serial numbers for proper identification. Appropriate correction is required." (Office Action, Page 2). Applicant has supplied the relevant PTO serial numbers on Page 3 of this paper.

### *Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102*

Claims 1-2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Krantz et al. ("Krantz", U.S. Patent Number 5,832,209). Claim 7 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Dancs et al. ("Dancs", U.S. Patent Number 6,385,651). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. However, Claims 1-2 have been canceled, and Claim 7 has been currently amended.

Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). Further, "anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of <u>each and every element</u> of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim." *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (citing *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983)) (emphasis added).

Independent Claim 7, as amended, recites an element of "receiving <u>an authentication interface dynamic base object</u> ... from an information appliance ..."

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(emphasis added). In rejecting the original Claim 7, the Patent Office has relied on Dancs' Abstract ("network computer client device (NC) ... sends the relationship server <u>a unique identifier</u> ... the NC also transmits <u>an enterprise identification number</u> ... uniquely specifying the ISP to which the user wishes to connect") for teaching the foregoing-indicated element in Claim 7 (emphasis added) (Office Action, page 3). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that neither "a unique identifier" nor "an enterprise identification number" of Dancs is an "object" from the point of view of the object oriented programming. On the other hand, "an authentication interface dynamic base object," as recited in Claim 7, is an "object" provided to a content provider to give the provider access to central authentication information of the user (see, e.g., Specification, page 12, lines 5-12; and FIGS 8 and 9 of the present application). Therefore, Dancs' Abstract fails to teach, disclose or suggest "<u>an authentication interface dynamic base object</u>" (emphasis added) as recited in the currently amended Claim 7. In addition, Applicant has performed diligent search and was not able to find the foregoing-indicated element in Dancs. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claims 7 should be allowed.

### *Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)*

Claims 3-6 and 8-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krantz in view of the Dancs. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. However, Claims 3-6 and 9-12 have been canceled.

"To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, <u>the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.</u>" (emphasis added) (MPEP § 2143). <u>If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious.</u> (emphasis added) *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In rejecting Claim 8, the Patent Office has relied on Dancs for teaching

"information containing the services provided to the appliance" (Office Action, page 4). However, as indicated in the foregoing *Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102* section, Dancs fails to teach, disclose or suggest "an authentication interface dynamic base object" (emphasis added) as recited in the currently amended Claim 7. Thus, independent Claim 7 is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103. Claim 8 depends from Claim 7 and is therefore nonobvious due to its dependence upon Claim 7. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claim 8 should be allowed.

Independent Claim 13 recites an element of "transmitting an authentication interface dynamic base object to a content provider information appliance from a user information appliance" (emphasis added). In rejecting Claim 13, the Patent Office has relied on Dancs' Abstract ("network computer client device ... transmits an enterprise identification number ... uniquely specifying the ISP to which the user whishes to connect") for teaching the foregoing-indicated element in Claim 13 (Office Action, page 4). However, as indicated in the foregoing *Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102* section, Dancs fails to teach, disclose or suggest "an authentication interface dynamic base object". Thus, Dancs fails to teach, disclose or suggest "transmitting an authentication interface dynamic base object to a content provider information appliance from a user information appliance" (emphasis added), as recited in Claim 13.

In addition, Krantz also fails to teach, disclose or suggest "transmitting an authentication interface dynamic base object to a content provider information appliance from a user information appliance" (emphasis added), as recited in Claim 13. Krantz discloses that "Object Authorization Service (OAS) 240, which illustratively resides in computer 231, uses distributed PACs (keys) and distributed CAPs (locks) to provide security services to secured services in computer network 200. OAS 240 retains all CAP and PAC target information." (Col. 5, Lines 17-21). In other words, Krantz uses OAS 240 to perform "handshake" between PAC target object 242 and CAP target object 246 (see FIG. 2). However, Krantz fails to teach, disclose or suggest "transmitting an authentication interface dynamic base object to a content provider information appliance from a user information appliance" (emphasis added). For example, Krantz fails to teach, disclose or suggest transmitting an object to computer 211 or 221 from computer 201 (see, e.g., Krantz's FIG. 2).

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Because neither Dancs nor Krantz teaches, discloses or suggests "transmitting an authentication interface dynamic base object to a content provider information appliance from a user information appliance" (emphasis added), as recited in Claim 13, the Patent Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for Claim 13. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claims 13 should be allowed.

Claims 14-20 depend from Claim 13 and are therefore nonobvious due to their dependence upon Claim 13. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn, and Claim 14-20 should be allowed.
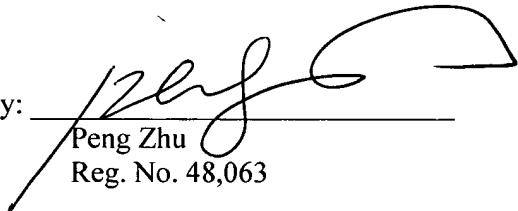
## CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in the case.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of

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Dated: September 3, 2003

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